UNITED NATIONS

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL

E

Distr.: GENERAL

E/ECA/CM.18/CRP.3
18 February 1992

Original: ENGLISH

ECONOMIC COMMISSION FOR AFRICA

Thirteenth meeting of the Technical Preparatory Committee of the Whole

Addis Ababa, Ethiopia
10-16 April 1992

ECONOMIC COMMISSION FOR AFRICA

Twenty-seventh session of the Commission/ eighteenth meeting of the Conference of Ministers

Addis Ababa, Ethiopia
20-24 April 1992

PROGRESS REPORT ON THE UTILIZATION OF UNITED NATIONS TRUST FUND FOR AFRICAN DEVELOPMENT (UNTFAD) RESOURCES

INTRODUCTION

1. A proportion of the extrabudgetary resource requirements available to the Economic Commission for Africa (ECA) to implement its work programme and priorities has since 1977 been provided by ECA member States through the United Nations Trust Fund for African Development (UNTFAD). While funds from the regular budget are made available by the United Nations General Assembly to maintain the Professional and General Service staff of the ECA secretariat, and to support related costs of equipment, mission travels, seminars and other expenses incidental to the implementation of the secretariat's substantive work programme, the extrabudgetary resources of which the UNTFAD forms part, constitute a major source of funding for ECA's operational activities and support the activities of subregional and regional institutions under the auspices of ECA.

2. The UNTFAD resources are made available to the ECA secretariat on a voluntary basis through the Pledging Conferences on the UNTFAD, organized biennially, usually on the last day of the ECA Conference of Ministers and in New York, under the United Nations Pledging Conference for Development Activities.

3. In 1983, during the fourth UNTFAD Pledging Conference, non-African countries began to show an interest by making pledges. Since then, these countries and their development agencies have, with the exception of 1987, made pledged contributions in subsequent conferences.

I. UNTFAD RESOURCES

A. Cash contributions

4. UNTFAD resources made available to ECA have mainly been in the form of cash contributions. Table I shows the total cash contributions made up to the last Pledging Conference held in Addis Ababa in May 1991, including those unpaid.

Table 1. Cash contributions

Country/institution	Total pledges [1] (in $US)
African countries and institutions	
Algeria	500,000
Angola	10,000
Benin	51,000
Botswana	78,852
Burundi	54,815
Cameroon	308,081
Central African Republic	35,993
Chad	20,000
Congo	100,000
Egypt	50,000
Ethiopia	73,010
Gabon	61,052
The Gambia	5,000
Ghana	80,000

[1] Includes pledges made in New York.

Country/institution	Total pledges [1] (in $US)
Guinea	35,000
Guinea-Bissau	6,521
Equatorial Guinea	2,000
Lesotho	45,872
Kenya	347,688
Liberia	55,000
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	600,000
Malawi	4,500
Mali	50,000
Mauritania	10,000
Mauritius	30,000
Morocco	1,000,000
Niger	36,529
Nigeria	2,312,303
Rwanda	105,000
Sao Tome and Principe	5,000
Senegal	212,000
Sierra Leone	110,000
Somalia	30,000
Sudan	65,000
United Republic of Tanzania	820,000
Togo	60,000
Tunisia	80,000
Uganda	27,953
Zaire	653,139
Zambia	97,687
Zimbabwe	160,498
African Development Bank	250,000
ECA Staff Union	40,000
Total	8,679,493
Non-African countries/institutions	
China	108,602
Federal Republic of Germany	50,000
India	1,000,000
Brazil	5,000
Colombia	4,087
Cyprus	2,000
France	137,249
Carnegie Corporation	176,000
Total	1,482,938
Grand total	10,162,431

[1] Includes pledges made in New York.

B. Contributions in kind

5. Contributions in kind constitute another form of assistance to the UNTFAD mainly through the provision of host facilities. Table 2 shows the contributions in kind made so far to the UNTFAD.

Table 2. Contributions in kind

Country/institution	Total pledges (in $US)	Remarks
African countries/institutions		
Burkina Faso	819,206	Hosting facilities for the Regional Remote Sensing Centre in Ouagadougou
Ethiopia	28,986	Provision of expert(s)
Zambia	323,000	Hosting facilities for Lusaka MULPOC
Total	1,171,192	
Non-African countries/institutions		
Federal Republic of Germany	236,000	Equipment for ECA reproduction and printing service and expert in coal and lignite resources
India	750,000	Various workshop equipment for ARCEDEM and 25 fellowships to Indian institutions
Total	986,000	
Grand total	2,157,192	

C. Contributions as a percentage of overall extrabudgetary resources available to ECA during 1990-1991

6. As can be seen from table 3, the UNTFAD represented 5 per cent of extrabudgetary resources available to ECA to implement operational activities during the last biennium. The percentage ratio rose significantly from 2 per cent in 1990 to 7 per cent in 1991 due to the fact that the Executive Secretary was authorized by the Conference of Ministers to use the accumulated interests to fund priority programmes.

Table 3. UNTFAD as a percentage of overall extrabudgetary resources available to ECA during 1990-1991

Sources of funds	1990 ($US)	%	1991 ($US)	%	Total 1990-1991 ($US)	%
UNDP	10,699,578	55	18,153,228	73	28,852.806	65
UNFPA	4,722,923	25	3,884,645	16	8,607,568	20
Bilateral donors	3,492,610	18	956,701	4	4,449,311	10
UNTFAD	396,365	2	1,721,431	7	2,117,796	5
Total	19,311,476	100	24,716,005	100	44,027,481	100

II. EVOLUTION OF UNTFAD CONTRIBUTIONS TO ECA

7. Since the inception of the UNTFAD in 1977, eight pledging conferences have taken place on the occasion of the ECA Conference of Ministers in 1977, 1979, 1981, 1983, 1985, 1987, 1989 and recently in 1991. The first pledging conference had a very enthusiastic response with 23 African countries making a total, and indeed the largest pledged contributions since, of over $US 4.4 million.

8. In 1979 and 1981, pledges by African countries, fell to an average of 38 per cent of the 1977 pledges. The number of countries pledging also decreased, although total pledges remained over $US 1 million.

9. The 1983 Pledging Conference saw a steep decline in pledges by African countries to a mere $US 464,569, with only nine African countries pledging. However, it was also the Pledging Conference in which non-African countries began to show interest in supporting the UNTFAD. India, the Federal Republic of Germany and the People's Republic of China for the first time made a total pledge of $US 1,687,020, with India contributing about 80 per cent. This boosted the total overall pledges in that year to over $US 2.1 million.

10. Pledges by African countries have since then progressively diminished during subsequent Pledging Conferences, reaching a low ebb of $US 154,846 in 1991, with only seven African countries pledging and four others making promises to pledge at a later date.

11. Taking into account overall contributions made both by African and non-African countries, UNTFAD pledged contributions have fallen from a total of $US 4,443,447 in 1977 to $US 283,677 in 1991, an almost 94 per cent decline.

12. It can be observed from the foregoing that the response to the call of the UNTFAD, which had a very encouraging beginning, is now increasingly and continuously witnessing a rapid down turn of interest and support. The outlook for future pledges is very bleak, as many African countries continue to face severe economic and financial difficulties, greatly reducing their capacity to make contributions in spite of their goodwill towards the UNTFAD.

13. Coupled with the rapidly declining pledged contributions to the UNTFAD is the problem experienced by many countries in honouring their pledges by making prompt payments.

14. As at 31 December 1991, a total amount of $US 2,029,028 was still owed to the UNTFAD in terms of unpaid contributions. Annex I shows contributions made at each pledging conference including pledges made in New York, paid and unpaid contributions.

15. Payments of pledged contributions have generally been slow and come in trickles. Significant arrears are still due from a number of countries since 1981, in spite of collection efforts by the ECA secretariat through contacts with and notes verbale to the relevant authorities, and recently through letters addressed by the ECA Executive Secretary to the Heads of State of the countries concerned.

16. Nonetheless, the outlook for this decade increasingly shows that African countries have to strive hard to seek internal solutions to their economic development aspirations. One area which will call for greater attention to this inward search for solution is the mobilization of resources. External resources will most likely experience relative decrease as a result of moves towards the creation of inward-looking economic blocs and the emergence of new partnerships among developed countries and countries undergoing incredible political and economic metamorphosis.

17. Within the framework of the ECA programme of work and priorities, which itself has recently undergone an exercise of self-evaluation and re-direction towards the socio-economic challenges of the 1990s of the African continent, the UNTFAD would still remain a vital funding source for the coming years and assume greater prominence. Future UNTFAD pledges and payments are therefore situated against such a background.

III. USE OF UNTFAD RESOURCES

18. During the period under review, the following projects shown under the sectors concerned were implemented under the UNTFAD as new or ongoing projects from the previous year. Annex II indicates the list of the projects, their total cost, prior year expenditures and allocations for 1991.

A. Agriculture

Regional workshop on evaluation of experiences of ten rural development projects in Africa (ATF/001/049)

19. The project, which started in 1988, was aimed at conducting an in-depth evaluation of rural development projects in selected African countries with a view to applying the findings and results to guide future rural development programmes and projects in other African countries.

20. The countries involved were Cameroon, Ethiopia, Ghana, Lesotho, Madagascar, Malawi, Mozambique, Senegal, Sierra Leone, the Sudan, the United Republic of Tanzania and Zimbabwe. The findings and results of the case studies in the above countries constituted the object of an intergovernmental regional workshop which was held in Addis Ababa in November 1990. Activities during 1991 were mainly devoted to the finalization, reproduction and dissemination of the report of the workshop.

B. Industry

Preparation of a directory of project profiles on small-scale agro-allied industries and organizations of a regional seminar for entrepreneurs in small-scale industries (ATF/001/046)

21. This project also started in 1988 and its main objective was to prepare technical project profiles on small-scale agro-allied industries for use by existing and potential entrepreneurs and other economic operators interested in investments in small-scale agro-allied industries. The second objective of the project was to organize a regional workshop to discuss and improve the directory before its final publication. To date, the Directory of Project Profiles has been completed providing basic information on the various aspects

of the production processes of agro-allied industries. During 1991, updating of the project profiles, taking into account the recommendations of the regional workshop held in Abidjan in November 1989, was completed.

Assistance to the African Regional Centre for Engineering Design and Manufacturing (ARCEDEM) (ATF/002/070)

22. UNTFAD assistance was provided to ARCEDEM to supplement resources provided by UNDP and the Government of India to enhance the operational and management efficiency of the Centre.

Subregional workshop for middle-level industrial managers and planners on industrial planning data and policy formulation in Central Africa (ATF/002/061)

23. The workshop, which was co-sponsored by the Islamic Development Bank, had the objective of assisting African middle-level industrial managers and planners in improving their skills in industrial policy formulation, and establishing industrial objectives and priorities, including collecting and analyzing relevant data.

Workshop on the development of entrepreneurial capability for cottage and small-scale industries (ATF/002/072)

24. The objective of the workshop, which was held in Kampala, was to enhance entrepreneurs knowledge of small and cottage industries and their role in industrial development; encourage the conceptualization of viable project ideas, the means of access to resources and financing as well as consultancy services, and to up-grade their skills in financial management.

C. Economic cooperation and ECA MULPOC activities

Establishment of a Preferential Trade Area (PTA) in North Africa (ATF/002/001)

25. The project was designed, inter alia, to contribute to the long-term objective of establishing a common market in Africa by the year 2000.

26. Similar to the now fully operational PTA in Eastern and Southern Africa, the project is expected to accomplish the following studies towards the formation of the North African PTA:

(a) Present needs and potentials in the field of trade;

(b) Reduction and elimination of tariff and non-tariff barriers;

(c) Harmonization of trade documentation and procedures;

(d) Rules of origin;

(e) Export credit insurance scheme for the subregion;

(f) Clearing and payments arrangements.

Lake transport development and security of navigation on Lakes Kivu and Tanganyika I (ATF/001/052)

27. The project is designed in response to the resolution of the Gisenyi MULPOC legislative organs aimed at improving navigation on Lakes Kivu and Tanganyika. Within this project, hydrological and other

technical studies are being conducted with a view to undertaking major dredging works towards the deepening of the port of Bujumbura.

Lake transport development and security of navigation on Lakes Kivu and Tanganyika II: (ATF/002/064)

28. Under the same resolution, this second project will address similar improvements on the ports of Kalemie and Kalundu. The main outputs expected from the two projects are complete feasibility reports on the dredging works to be conducted at those ports.

Cartography on peat resources in the Gisenyi-MULPOC subregion (ATF/002/063)

29. The project has the objective of elaborating a map of peat resources available in the Gisenyi MULPOC subregion with a view to their eventual economic exploitation.

Assistance to the Lusaka MULPOC (ATF/002/036)

30. This is an ongoing project from previous years aimed at providing administrative backstopping to support the MULPOC's work programme.

Workshop on management and technical capacity-building in savings and housing finance institutions in Africa (ATF/002/082)

31. The project stems from Zambia National Building Society's consultations with Lusaka MULPOC for cooperation on questions and issues related to the role which building society movements can play in financing middle-class and low-cost housing through mobilizing and canalizing resources.

32. Consequently, the project was designed with the aim of organizing a seminar that will provide a forum for the analysis of current housing financing issues and problems in Africa, including the mobilization of funds for low-cost housing development, human resources development and training.

Secondment of civil service and other staff by member States to the Lusaka-based MULPOC (ATF/002/065)

33. The project seeks to enhance the substantive and technical capacity of the Lusaka-based MULPOC for subregional programme development, planning and implementation through the secondment by member States of the subregion of their civil servants and other staff resources on a short-term basis to the MULPOC.

34. In this context, the project will finance the mission travels and per diem of one industrial economist, one energy specialist and one food specialist to undertake activities in their fields of competence within the framework of the Lusaka MULPOC work programme. It should be recalled that this project is also in response to a resolution adopted by the Council of Ministers of the Lusaka MULPOC in March 1989, whereby a decision was made that member States should augment the staff resources of the MULPOC, through the secondment of their civil service personnel and other staff.

D. Natural resources

Valorization of the exploitation of gold deposits in the Liptako-Gourma region - first phase (ATF/002/081)

35. The project aims at assisting the Liptako-Gourma Authority grouping Burkina Faso, Mali and the Niger in undertaking a comprehensive study on the organizational, technical as well as the legal framework to assist the development of small-scale artisanal gold exploitation in the region. Thus, the project will help formulate a strategy for the rational exploitation of gold deposits in the subregion as well as establish

proposals on concrete investment actions towards increasing gold production and productivity in the three member countries.

Assistance to the African Centre for Technology for strengthening the technological capabilities of African countries (ATF/002/069)

36. The objective of the project is to enhance the capabilities of the African Regional Centre for Technology to carry out its mandate, with the provision of professional services. The project will, inter alia, assist ARCT in sensitizing policy-makers, planners and other users about the potential application of science and technology in Africa, provide advisory services in matters of science and technology, and coordinate the programmes of ARCT with those of other institutions interested in technology development in Africa. The project will also enhance the executive direction of the Centre.

Nuclear energy meeting (ATF/001/040)

37. The project started in 1989 with the meeting of plenipotentiaries on the establishment of the African Nuclear Energy Commission, in response to ECA Conference of Ministers resolution 572 (XXI) which called for emphasis to be placed on Africa acquiring basic knowledge of nuclear science and technology.

38. A second meeting, which was scheduled to take place in 1991, has been put forward to June 1992. Consequently, the 1991 allocation has been rephased to 1992.

Inventory and assessment of industrial minerals in Africa (ATF/002/057)

39. Starting in 1990, the project aims at conducting a comprehensive study on Africa's precious and semi-precious stones and metals, the present extraction methods, constraints and strategies for enhancing increased exploitation, transformation and utilization of these stones and metals. Two major reports entitled "Review of African potential for precious and semi-precious metals and stones and production" and "Assessment of African potential on precious and semi-precious metals: Gold exploitation on a small scale" have so far been produced under the project.

Support to Eastern and Southern African Mineral Resources Development Centre Library and Documentation Unit (ATF/502/078)

40. The project is designed to strengthen the ESAMRDC library and documentation services in Dodoma, United Republic of Tanzania, in terms of computer and printing equipment, books and publications, and additional furniture and fittings.

Fourth Regional Conference on the Development and Utilization of Mineral Resources in Africa (ATF/001/042)

41. The balance of the funds allocated to the fourth Regional Conference which took place in 1978 was rephased in 1991 in order to implement a follow-up activity related to the preparation of a study and a report on copper and alluminium manufacturing facilities in Africa and prospects for intra-African manufacture and trade in copper-based products.

E. Socio-economic research and planning

ECA Post-Doctoral Fellowships in Economics of Development (ATF/002/099)

42. Starting in 1990, the project seeks to provide an opportunity for young Africans who have recently completed their programmes of doctoral studies in economics and desirous of acquiring experience in applied

economics and research, to contribute to the socio-economic research activities of ECA. Other objectives of the project are to stimulate and promote a better understanding, appreciation and resolution of significant, contemporary or emerging African common economic problems as they relate to development, to encourage the availability of research findings on critical economic issues that will assist African planners, policy- and decision-makers as well as scholars in development planning and economic management, and to provide an opportunity for African scholars to play an effective leadership role both in the public and private sectors in the future. During 1991, five fellows from Nigeria, Ghana, Egypt, Somalia and Ethiopia were selected.

Planning and restructuring of financial markets in the context of stabilization and adjustment programmes for socio-economic transformation (ATF/002/068)

43. The project concerns follow-up studies on financial markets restructuring and planning in the context of the African Aternative Framework to Structural Adjustment Programmes for Socio-economic Recovery and Transformation (AAF-SAP), based on an exhaustive analysis of the peculiar characteristics and historical experience in selected African countries. This will provide support for the design and internalization of policy instruments in advancing the process of recovery and transformation in Africa.

Support to the African Institute for Economic Development and Planning (IDEP) (ATF/002/080)

44. Similar to the institutional support to the ARCT, the project aims at assisting IDEP with professional support in carrying out its mandate. The project will also contribute to improving the Institute's bilingual publications and dissemination of the information resulting from its research and advisory services to African Governments and other parties.

ECA/OATUU Seminar on AAF-SAP and Popular Participation (ATF/002/067)

45. This was a seminar project on AAF-SAP and the African Charter for Popular Participation in Development and Transformation for the benefit of trade unionists from all over Africa, with a view to sensitizing them on AAF-SAP and the Charter. The seminar, which was held in March 1991, was attended by over 39 participants.

Executive Council Meeting of the African Economic Association (ATF/002/062)

46. A modest UNTFAD assistance was provided to support the immediate task of the African Economic Association in terms of operationalizing its executive organs and launching the 1990-1991 work programme. This called for convening a meeting of the Executive Council to work out the modalities to accomplish this task.

Promotion of the informal sector in Africa (ATF/002/066)

47. The UNTFAD provided seed money to enable a preliminary review to be undertaken on the informal sector in Africa, as a first phase of a pilot project on informal activities in two selected African countries agreed to be financed by the Government of the Federal Republic of Germany at a cost of about $US 800,000, over a two-year period as from 1992

F. Population

Population Information Network for Africa (POPIN-AFRICA) (ATF/002/077)

48. The project's objectives were to enhance POPIN-AFRICA's capabilities by:

(a) Intensifying assistance to member States to facilitate the creation of national population information knowledge bases and systems and encourage their participation in the regional population information network;

(b) Intensifying acquisition and processing of relevant population information materials; and

(c) Preparing technical publications and public information materials for dissemination.

Assistance to the Regional Institute for Population Studies (RIPS) (ATF/002/078)

49. Temporary assistance was provided to RIPS to support the functions and activities of the administrative office in terms of the Institute's administrative and financial management.

G. Public administration, human resources and social development

Assistance to the United Nations African Institute for the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders (UNAFRI) (ATF/002/079)

50. UNTFAD assistance was provided to UNFAFRI in support of the following:

(a) Formulation of policies and programmes for the prevention of crime and the treatment of offenders in the context of overall national development planning;

(b) Design and conduct of training programmes for different categories and levels of criminal justice and related personnel, including policy-makers, administrators, judges, prosecutors, lawyers, police and correctional officials, teachers, social workers and researchers;

(c) Undertaking of policy-oriented studies and research on priority problems including the collection of information on crime trends and their impact on development;

(d) Establishment of a framework for a data bank and the promotion of exchange and transfer of knowledge, expertise and experience on crime prevention.

H. Information and documentation

Pan-African Documentation and Information System computer operations (ATF/001/033)

51. Under the above project, assistance was provided to PADIS to support the activities of the centre's computerized information section comprising the following:

(a) Current awareness bulletins of Devindex Africa;

(b) Cumulative annual index of Devindex Africa;

(c) Edition of the Directory of African Experts;

(d) Edition of the Directory of African Development Institutions;

(e) PADIS Newsletter.

I. Policy and programme coordination/strengthening of the ECA secretariat

Enhancement of the capacity and capability of ECA in policy analysis and programme formulation, monitoring and evaluation (ATF/002/056)

52. The project is designed to strengthen the capacity of the ECA Policy and Programme Coordination Office in order to enhance the quality control in the reports and documents produced by ECA in the context of its work programme and priorities, collect and analyse monitoring and evaluation data on a continuous basis, and disseminate and communicate such data to senior management, and decision-makers as and when needed. The project will also help to conduct research on policy issues with a view to re-orienting the research and operational activities of the ECA secretariat and to maintain an active follow-up on the decisions and resolutions of intergovernmental organs such as the General Assembly and the Committee for Programme and Coordination.

Task Force on Review and Appraisal of the Policy, Programmes and Management Capacity of ECA (ATF/002/083)

53. Assistance was provided under the UNTFAD towards the establishment of a special Task Force that examined and made recommendations on specific policy orientations and their implications for programme formulation and delivery, as well as on necessary organizational adjustment in ECA. The Task Force examined, inter alia, issues of staff morale and motivation, career development and training orientation at the leadership level and the internal organization, structure and functioning of the secretariat, including the links with field agencies such as the MULPOCs, ECA-sponsored institutions, intergovernmental organizations, etc. The Task Force was composed of eminent experts from New York, Nairobi, Dakar, Algiers and from ECA itself.

IV. CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

54. If future pledging conferences continue with the rapidly declining trend, there would seem to be no alternative but an inevitable demise of the UNTFAD with the adverse implications that this could have for the work programme and priorities of ECA, particularly in the area of operational activities.

55. With hardly any other viable options, African countries are entreated to continue with their strategy of self-reliance, and strive to reverse the increasingly downward trend in both pledged contributions and assure timely and prompt payments of their pledges and arrears. In this connection, the following recommendations are suggested:

(a) Currently, there are two main pledging conferences during which countries make pledges to the UNTFAD. These are the biennial pledging conferences on the UNTFAD held on the occasion of the ECA Conference of Ministers responsible for Economic Development and Planning and the United Nations Pledging Conference for Development Activities held annually at United Nations Headquarters in New York. Pledging Conferences to the UNTFAD could be maintained as an annual event solely through the United Nations Pledging Conference for Development Activities which is opened to a greater number of countries, including a large number of developed countries, than the biennial ECA UNTFAD Pledging Conference. The preparatory activities for organizing the New York Conference should give equal prominence to campaigns in favour of the UNTFAD, and the biennial ECA UNTFAD Pledging Conferences may be discontinued.

(b) Future pledges and arrears of previous contributions should be incorporated in the national budgets of the countries concerned, so as to assure systematic and timely payments.

Annex I

AFRICAN COUNTRIES PLEDGES TO UNTFAD
(Amounts in US dollars)

Country/ institution	1977	1979	1981	1983	1985	1987	1989	1991	New York pledges	Total pledges	Total payments	Arrears
Algeria	500,000									500,000	500,000	-
Angola								10,000		10,000	-	10,000
Benin	40,000		5,000	5,000					1,000	51,000	40,500	10,500
Botswana		20,000	25,000	10,000	12,000				11,852	78,852	67,000	11,852
Burkina Faso	819,206									819,206	819,206	-
Burundi	20,000		20,000						14,815	54,815	33,367	21,448
Cameroon	40,000	40,000			60,000				168,081	308,081	140,000	168,081
Central African Republic	12,000				21,052				2,941	35,993	33,552	2,441
Chad	20,000									20,000	20,000	-
Congo			40,000		60,000					100,000	73,175	26,825
Egypt		50,000								50,000	50,000	-
Equatorial Guinea							2,000			2,000	-	2,000
Ethiopia	73,010						14,493	14,493		101,996	87,503	14,493
Gabon			40,000		21,052					61,052	51,052	-
The Gambia	5,000									5,000	5,000	-
Ghana	50,000						20,000		10,000	80,000	45,000	35,000
Guinea			30,000				4,000		1,000	35,000	30,000	5,000
Guinea-Bissau			595		926		5,000			6,521	595	5,926
Kenya	59,259	60,000	70,000	72,000	75,000	11,429				347,688	93,683	254,005
Lesotho		7,000					38,872			45,872	7,000	38,872

Country/ institution	1977	1979	1981	1983	1985	1987	1989	1991	New York pledges	Total pledges	Total payments	Arrears
Liberia	15,000	20,000	20,000							55,000	50,580	4,420
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	100,000	200,000	200,000			100,000				600,000	500,000	100,000
Malawi							2,000	2,500		4,500	4,500	-
Mali		25,000	25,000							50,000	4,346	45,654
Mauritania	10,000									10,000	10,000	-
Mauritius	10,000	20,000								30,000	30,000	-
Morocco		500,000	500,000							1,000,000	200,000	800,000
Niger		10,000		16,529		10,000				36,529	25,956	10,573
Nigeria	1,594,896		200,000	200,000	150,000	50,000	50,000	50,000	17,407	2,312,303	2,262,303	50,000
Rwanda	15,000	15,000	15,000	15,000	15,000	15,000	15,000			105,000	75,000	30,000
Sao Tome and Principe									5,000	5,000	-	5,000
Senegal	150,000	50,000					9,000		3,000	212,000	196,560	15,440
Sierra Leone	40,000	20,000	30,000		10,000		10,000			110,000	61,306	48,694
Sudan	50,000						5,000	10,000		65,000	60,000	5,000
Togo		20,000	10,000		10,000	10,000	10,000			60,000	49,011	10,989
Tunisia				80,000						80,000	80,000	-
Uganda	10,100							17,853		27,953	27,953	-
United Republic of Tanzania	500,000	250,000	50,000			20,000				820,000	826,506	(56,506)
Zaire	156,976	87,663	250,000			50,000	50,000	50,000	8,500	653,139	595,139	58,000
Zambia	153,000	170,000	40,000	40,000			15,000		2,687	420,687	408,294	12,393

Country/ institution	1977	1979	1981	1983	1985	1987	1989	1991	New York pledges	Total pledges	Total payments	Arrears
Zimbabwe			20,000	26,040			80,000		34,458	160,498	80,498	80,000
African Development Bank		250,000								250,000	250,000	-
ECA Staff Union						40,000				40,000	40,000	-
Total	4,443,447	1,814,663	1,620,595	464,569	435,030	306,429	330,365	154,846	280,741	9,850,685	7,974,585	1,876,100

NON-AFRICAN COUNTRIES CONTRIBUTIONS TO UNTFAD
(Amounts in US dollars)

Country/ agency	1977	1979	1981	1983	1985	1987	1989	1991	New York pledges	Total pledges	Total payments	Arrears
China				51,020				57,582		108,602	51,020	57,582
Federal Republic of Germany				286,000						286,000	286,000	-
India				1,350,000	400,000					1,750,000	1,750,000	-
Brazil									5,000	5,000	5,000	-
Colombia									4,087	4,087	4,087	-
Cyprus									2,000	2,000	2,000	-
France							66,000	71,249		137,249	137,249	-
Carnegie Corporation							176,000			176,000	176,000	-
Total				1,687,020	400,000		242,000	128,831	11,087	2,468,938	2,411,356	57,582
Grand total	4,443,447	1,814,663	1,620,595	2,151,589	835,030	306,429	572,365	283,677	291,828	12,319,623	10,385,941	1,933,682

Notes

Burkina Faso's 1977 pledge is in kind in terms of infrastructure and equipment for the Remote Sensing Centre in Ouagadougou.

Ethiopia's 1989 and 1991 pledges are in kind (Birr 30,000 each).

Zambia's 1977 and 1979 pledges are in kind in terms of hosting facilities for the Lusaka MULPOC.

The following countries made promises of pledges in 1991: Guinea, the Niger, Zambia and Zimbabwe.

Annex II

LIST OF PROJECTS IMPLEMENTED DURING 1991 UNDER UNTFAD

Project no.	Total cost (in $US)	Prior years expenditure	1991 budget
Agriculture			
ATF/001/049	220,620	197,108	23,512
Industry			
ATF/001/046	249,730	192,776	56,954
ATF/002/070	163,850	-	163,850
ATF/002/061	36,160	17,798	18,362
ATF/002/072	46,823	-	46,823
Economic cooperation/MULPOC			
ATF/002/001	40,115	26,467	13,648
ATF/001/052	13,367	1,641	11,726
ATF/002/064	16,950	-	16,950
ATF/002/063	8,600	-	8,600
ATF/002/036	130,265	101,107	29,158
ATF/002/082	74,069	-	74,069
ATF/002/065	31,399	-	31,399
Natural resources			
ATF/002/081	76,388	13,956	62,432
ATF/002/069	201,140	-	201,140
ATF/001/040	56,000	43,387	12,613
ATF/002/057	44,773	35,265	9,508
ATF/002/078	47,577	27,754	19,823
ATF/001/042	70,060	33,894	36,166
Socio-economic research/planning			
ATF/002/099	361,035	171,195	189,840
ATF/002/068	20,340	-	20,340
ATF/002/080	110,000	-	110,000
ATF/002/067	32,770	-	32,770
ATF/002/062	5,650	-	5,650
ATF/002/066	7,910	-	7,910
Population			
ATF/002/077	270,665	96,665	174,000
ATF/002/078	62,150	-	62,150

Project no.	Total cost (in $US)	Prior years expenditure	1991 budget
Public administration			
ATF/002/079	100,274	50,137	50,137
Information/documentation			
ATF/001/033	56,818	-	56,818
Policy and programme/ECA			
ATF/002/056	137,181	37,098	100,083
ATF/002/083	75,000	-	75,000
Total	2,767,679	1,046,248	1,721,431